The Standard.



RALEIGH: SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly spon the CASH system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified FOUR WERES before their time is out. by a cross wark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

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The News.

The Wilmington papers of Tuesday, and the Petersburg and Richmond papers of Wednesday last. contained the most startling reports in relation to the condition of affairs in Charleston harbor. It was stated that there were seven United States' war vessels off Charleston harbor; that Fort Sumter was to be provisioned at all hazards; that new batteries had been erected near Charleston, and five thousand additional troops called out; that a battle was certain in the course of a few hours, &c. &c. The columns of the Petersburg and Richmond papers-especially those of the Express-were convulsed with articles breathing war, alarm, and terror. The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday said:

"WAR approaches rapidly. It is reported that Gov. Pickens has been officially notified that Fort Sumter is to be reinforced; that a squadron of steamers and war ships is now off the harbor of Charleston, and the fight may now be commencing. All the talk of evacuation was so much lying and deception. The Charlestonians have "watched and waited" and like others who listened to that talk, they have been deceived. The surf-boats, howitzers, field batteries and so forth were, as we supposed, intended to effect a landing on the beach somewhere, and take the batteries in the rear.

P. S .- A positive despatch from Charleston leaves nothing to mere inference. The war may even now have commenced, or if not it will be because the forces sent out retire. The notification that Sumter would be provisioned peaceably if possible, forciably if necessary, means forcibly all the time, since Mr. Lincoln knew perfectly that it could not be provisioned unless by force. And yet this very week, yea, yesterday, Mr. Seward gave an answer to the Confederate Commissioners breathing peace! See

Accustomed as we are to the tricks of the disunionists, we confess we were somewhat startled by these reports. They appeared to be well founded. We began to apprehend that blood would be shed, and that our unfortunate country would be speedily plunged into deeper difficulties. But still we had serious doubts as to the truthfulness of these reports, and so we determined to "watch and wait." This was Wednesday forenoon, but Wednesday afternoon a gentleman in this City received a dispatch from Charleston which by no means confirmed the reports referred to; and just on the back of this we received the Wilmington Journal of Wednesday, containing a flat and unequivocal contradiction of its dispatches of the preceding day. Of course the Petersburg and Richmond papers of to-day, which we will receive this (Thursday) evening, will also contain a contradiction of these dispatches.

The latest dispatch to the Journal of Wednesday, dated Charleston April 10th, states that "there are no war vessels outside the harbor, so far as known." All is said to be "quiet on the surface" at Charleston, "but there is deep feeling." The Journal of Wednesday admits the incorrectness of its dispatches of the preceding day, and adds-

"Seriously, however, as our regular dispatches show there has been a great mistake somewhere about the vessels off Charleston, and we promptly state the fact. The regular agent of the associated press at Charleston is not to blame. He sent no dispatch that there was. We deeply regret being placed in the position, however innocently, of pubishing incorrect statements, and we know also that mere sensation news is bound to injure our cause, so our readers may be assured that we would not publish such, even on party reasons."

That several war vessels, containing supplies and munitions of war, and a number of men, have recently sailed from New York is well known; but no one except the President and Cabinet seems to know the object or the destination of these vessels. They may be partly for-the waters of St. Domingo, partly for the Cuban and American Gulf waters, and partly for Brazos Santaigo, the mouth of the Rio Bravo. Under the treaty of Gaudeloupe Hidalgo the government of the United States stipulated with the government of Mexico to protect the frontiers of the latter against the Indians. Besides, the El Passo route to California must be kept open for mail purposes and emigration. It may be that our government has an eye on these duties, and this may account for a portion of the preparations referred to. Confirmatory of these views we find the following, which we clip from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the Charleston Mercury of the 9th :

"The commissioners appear to be impressed with the belief that the expedition now fitting out is principally intended for Texas. Intelligent Army and Navy officers are of the opinion that the bulk of the New York Expedition is destined for Texas, to operate on the frontier against Mexicans and Indians, and to re-occupy the Brazos, Fort Brown, and also the forts on the Indian frontier, where, according to official information, they will be met with a cordial welcome by the settlers.

Both the governments (we speak of the "Confedcrate States" as a provisional government only,) know how to keep their secrets. But that there is some serious difficulty between the government at Washington and the Southern Commissioners as to the manner of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, we think there can be little doubt. It may be that our government has determined on withdrawing Mai. Anderson and his command, but insists on holding nominal possession of the Fort-the latter not to be used for offensive or defensive purposes by either government, but to remain unoccupied until the present troubles can be settled. It may be that the government at Washington refuses to transfer the property of the United States in said Fort to the "Confederate States"-and that it thus refuses, simply because it believes that it has no power to make such transfer; but that the real evacuation and nominal possession referred to, having been thus decided on, the government of the "Confederate States" refuses to accede to these terms, and demands an absolute surrender of the Fort, and probably of Maj. Anderson and his men. These, of course, are mere conjectures. No one seems to

bloodshed. We are not afraid to say that we do not believe the administration at Washington desires bloodshed. Its policy thus far has been pacific. As hostile as we may be to Mr. Lincoln, the cause of our country, now in fearful perils, requires that we should be just even towards him. But the Union cannot be maintained by force. As we said last year, in the Presidential campaign, "the Union would fall to pieces before the first touch of aggressive or coercive power." Let both governments scrupulously abstain from any act that may lead to bloodshed. Let things remain as they are, if possible, until a Convention of the States can be called. Neither Congress nor the President can recognize the independence of the "Confederate States." They have no power to do so. A Convention of all the States could either reconstruct the Union or permit the seceded States to go in peace. As it is, we appear to be drifting to civil strife against the wish of the people of the United States, and without their having had any opportunity in their primary capacity to remove the evils which threaten all of us, both North and South, with one common ruin.

Public Sentiment in the Seceded States. We invite the special attention of our readers to the extracts in our paper to-day under the head of "Public Sentiment in the Seceded States." The views we have heretofore expressed in relation to the conduct of the disunion leaders in the Confederated States are fully confirmed by these extracts. What will Gov. Bragg and Mr. Clingman say to the views of the eminent jurist, as given in the Georgia

The article from the Georgia Inquirer shows deep feeling in North Alabama, and that too, be it remembered, among persons heretofore Democrats .-The truth is, these are the only Democrats in Alabama-the only men who are still true to the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson. Yancey and his set have always been malcontents and disorganizers .-He made his first attempt to break up the national Democratic party at Baltimore, in 1848, but he was met and put down by a general storm of indignation. We were present, and well remember the

The article from the Inquirer discloses another fact, to wit, that although many of the old Whigs of the Confederate States are disunionists, and took an active part in the work of secession, yet they are not noticed by the oligarchs in the distribution of offices. They are as effectually barred from posts of distinction and profit as they would have been under Lincoln. Let those old Whigs in this State who are joining in the disunion cry, think of this. The oligarchs tolerate neither freedom of action or thought. The followers of Jackson and Clay receive no favors at their hands.

It is a fact that some four or five hundred public men in the seceded States have monopolized and occupied all the offices of honor, power, and distinction. For example, of the ten deputies from Georgia in the Montgomery Congress seven are members of the State Convention that elected them. These leaders have banded together to control their States, and they play into each other's hands. But this evil, we admit, is not confined to the seceded States. It exists and is growing in North-Carolina.

We again call the attention of our readers to the extracts referred to, and request them to hand the paper containing them to their neighbors for pe-

Beware of Unfounded Rumors.

It would seem to be unnecessary to caution the public against unfounded newspaper rumors, after what has taken place in this respect during the last two or three months. But the recent rumors that seven war vessels were off Charleston-that hostilities had commenced, or were about to commence, and that Lincoln was shedding the blood of Southern men on Southern soil-all of which rumors are totally unfounded, furnish a suitable occasion for again cautioning every one to beware of false reports. These reports, we verily believe, are gotten up systematically and for effect, by persons employed by the disunionists. It is known that the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle was mainly instrumental in taking Texas out of the Union in a revolutionary manner; and that this Order pervades all the slaveholding States. This Order, or some other secret organization, is at work in this State; and the sequel will show, in our opinion, that these reports form a part of the plan which is on foot to "precipitate" the border States out of

It was stated, about a week since, that "nine black Republican Governors were in secret conclave at Washington." This statement was shown to be false: but meanwhile it had travelled and gathered in significance and magnitude, until, in Franklin county, in this State, as a friend has informed us, it had come to be believed, by at least one intelligent person, that these nine Governors had been in conclave in Raleigh, plotting war against the South! A repetition of the old story of the "three black crows."

Again we say, beware of false rumors. Sift every statement, and believe nothing except on the clearest proof.

One of the most deplorable features of the times is the zeal with which certain ministers of the Gospel espouse the cause of disunion and civil war. It makes one sick at heart to see such men stirring up strife between brethren. They seem to forget the saying of their Divine Master, "My kingdom is not of this world"-or rather, they reverse the saying, and declare by their conduct that their kingdom is of this world. It is bad enough for a minister of the Gospel to take an active part in the ordinary political struggles of the day, but there can be no excuse or palliation for his conduct when he urges measures or advocates doctrines, the result of which must be war and bloodshed. Such persons may be clever gentlemen-they may possess genius. and talent, and learning, but surely they were not called to preach the Gospel of peace! Some one else was called, and they answered. We know we are a poor sinner, but that is our judgment. We have no faith in such preachers. They "are of the earth, earthy." Instead of striving to put off wars and fightings to the last moment, they are laboring to provoke the two sections to war at once, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." They say to one brother, tear yourself loose from the other, and unless he gives you exact justice, and at once, strike him to the heart! Great God!--is that Christianity? Is that the doctrine of the meek and lowly Saviour? No. Who, then, are these men? As the "evil spirit" said, "Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are yel" Let some other "evil

MORE REBELLION AND MOB LAW .- The last Richmond Examiner, speaking of the Union element in the Virginia Convention, says:

"But the voice of an outraged constituency fails to bring the insolent Public Servants to their senses. Bent upon plunging the State in all the horrors of civil war, then to tear Virginia, bleeding and dishonored, from the side of her Southern sisters, and to chain her to the car of an Abolition Despot; The news hereafter, if bad, will travel fast and far enough. It is not worth while to anticipate who are accomplishing the ruin of the State."

The Western Democrate-Gov. Ellis.

The Democrat denies that it has ever treated us unjustly and unkindly," and adds that certain language used by it was not meant for us. This is in relation to the "groaning" at the Governor, so frequently referred to in the papers. But the Democrat goes on to say:

"The Standard has been denouncing and abusing Gov. Ellis without any justifiable cause, and no doubt the rabble of the procession thought it would be considered all right if they publicly insulted him; they were imitating, on a larger scale, the example

The Democrat does justice in one breath and takes it back in the next. First, it acquits us personally of all participation in the groaning, and then it traces the conduct of the so-called "rabble" to the course of the Standard. Now it is not true that we have 'abused" the Governor. We have spoken freely and severely, as we had a right to do, of his public conduct; but our readers know that we have not assailed him personally, and that we have said nothing calculated to bring the office he holds into contempt. We defy the Democrat to produce a line from our columns, the tendency of which is to lead any one to insult the Governor.

But the Democrat says we have no "justifiable cause" for our course towards the Governor. How does the Democrat know what "cause" we have? We have assailed that functionary because, elected as a Union man, he has done all he could since he penned his last message, to "precipitate" this State out of the Union. If he had remained true to the Union-true to his own pledges on the stump-true to the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, and of the party that elected him, we would have stood by him and defended him. But when he turned his back on his pledges and on Jefferson and Jackson we turned on him. That is all.

The Democrat alludes to a portion of our people as "the rabble"-and the State Journal copies and endorses this language of the Democrat. Has the Democrat forgotten the fact, that last May Gov. Ellis denounced a portion of the people of this community, without cause, in the most opprobrious terms ?that he told a gentleman to say to Mr. Pool that when he met him again on the stump he would depounce certain worthy and respectable persons in Raleigh in terms more severe than had ever been used towards criminals in a Courthouse? If the Democrat has forgotten these things, the people have not; and this may account to a very great extent for the marked unpopularity which Gov. Ellis enjoys in this community. It was not necessary that the Standard should "denounce" and "abuse" the Governor to render him unpopular here. He was so already, by his own act. Gov. Reid and Gov. Bragg were strangers to our community, as Gov. Ellis was, when they came to occupy the office of Governor. They both retired from office with increased popularity, as shown by the fact that in their second contest for Governor they received an increased vote at this box and in this County. These are facts which cannot be successfully met.

The Democrat says "there is no man in North-Carolina more popular with the people than John W. Ellis." Precisely the reverse is the truth. Gov. Ellis never was popular among the people, and he is especially unpopular with the masses now. The people feel that he has deceived them in going for disunion against his recorded pledges. They have lost the confidence they once reposed in him. We admit he is popular among the disunionists and cockade boys, but among men and patriots he is very unpopular, if not odious.

It gives us no pleasure to write in this strain about Gov. Ellis. From the time we first met him in 1843. up to last Fall, we were his faithful friend. We supported him cheerfully in 1858 and 1860, and did all we could to secure his election. We stood by him as long as we could, consistently with our own self-respect and our attachment to our principles .-He wronged us deeply last Summer and last Fall .-He broke faith with us as a Democrat, and he broke his word and violated his own contract made with us in relation to printing Emmons' Reports. He laid the plans to defeat us for State Printer, and lent his influence to those opposed to us for that post .-But we bore every thing until he turned against the Union. Then we assailed and exposed him. Our motto always has been and is now-country before party, and party before self.

The Democrat says, "as far back as 1859 we distinctly stated that we intended to stand by the South in whatever position she might take, and the declaration was emphatically endorsed by the Raleigh Standard at the time, which paper, we are sorry to say, has since backslided." The Democrat is not redeeming its pledge. It is standing by only a part of the South. It is standing by the "Confederate States." It is forgetting or ignoring its own federal government, and lavishing all its confidence and all its affections on what it considers a foreign government! Strange, but true. Now we stand by the Souththe whole South, not a part of it; but we are just where we were in 1860, and just where the Democrat was in 1860, when we both said that Mr. Lincoln's election would not justify a dissolution of the Union. We have not changed, but the Democrat has; and the Editor of that journal, having at length joined the wild dance of secession, will be whirled about so during the next twelve months that at the end of that time he will hardly know himself. Let the Editor reflect at his leisure upon what it is to be a follower of the Bulletin. "Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

Hillsborough Military Academy. We are indebted to the politeness of the Principal, Col. Tew, for a copy of the "Annual Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Hillsborough Mil-

itary Academy, November 23d, 1860." The number of Cadets for 1860 was 115. On these one deserted, four were dismissed, four were suspended, and ten were honorably discharged, leaving present 96 at the annual examination. The number of old and new Cadets from February 6, 1861, to April 1st, is 121.

The officers are as follows: Col. C. C. Tew, Superintendent; Captains J. M. Richardson and C. E. Lightfoot. Lieutenants A. S. Gaillard and F. Schaller, and Drs. E. & W. S. Strudwicks, Surgeons.

The Academy building is new, and one of the handsomest in the country. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building is of brick, 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 230 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store rooms, surgeon's office, hospital, and Society hall. , We are glad to learn that the prospects of the institution are excellent.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR .- A friend in Columbus county writes to us that Mr. Absalom Powell, a member of the State Convention of 1835 from that county, is still living. He makes the 44th member of the body surviving, out of the whole number of 120 .-

Gov. Swain, in a letter to the Observer, adds to the list of living members as given in the Standard and corrected in the former paper, the names of James Gudger of Buncombe, Joseph Cathey and William Welsh of Haywood, B. S. Brittain and James W. Guinn of Macon, and Abner Jarvis and Bacchus J. Smith of Yancey.

Health of Charlotte.

We copy the following from the Bulletin of a recent date, showing the healthiness of Charlotte:

"Annual Report of Deaths in the Town of Charlotte during the year 1860, by Robert Gibbon, M. D. Cholera infantum 7, Dysentery 7, Typhoid fe-ver 5, Membranous croup 4, Apoplexy 3, Premature births 3, Bilious fever 3, Pneumonia 2, Consumption 2, Jaundice 2, Puerperal fever 2, Congenital syphilis 2, Diarrhea 2, Dropsy 1, Gastrilis 1, Meningitis 1, Epilepsy 1, Hemiplegia 1, Diptheria 1, Introsusception 1, Heart disease 1, Fractured spine 1, Fractured cranium 1, Old age 2, Not known 1, Smothered 1.

Twenty-one of these under two years of age; six

from two years to ten. These figures show three very important facts.-First, that Charlotte is free from local disease. Second, that nearly one-half of the deaths was of children under ten years of age. Third, that the mortality in Charlotte is greatly below the average mortality throughout the world. Divide our 2800 population by 57, and you will get a quotient of about

	50, whereas		erage me	ortality 1	n Charlot	te 1
In	Russia	it	is	1	in	4
**	France	66	44	44	**	4
44	England	**	**	**	**	4
44	U. States	**	44	44	- 66	4
46	New York	44	44	44	**	
44	Phila'lphia	44	46	166.0	**	- 2
44	Boston	44	44	**	**	- 4
44	Charleston	44	**	**	44	-
41	Paris	44	44	44	54	
**	London	44	44	44	**	- 2
**	Vienna	**	**	**	**	5

This statement at once dissipates the rumor, which we hear occasionally, that Charlotte is not a healthy place. Judging by these statistics, which are no doubt correct, Charlotte is one of the healthiest spots in the whole country.

The rumor referred to has had a tendency to injure the Military and other schools in our sister town, and we are gratified to have an opportunity

We learn from a friend that the Military school at Charlotte, under the superintendence of Maj. D. II. Hill, is in a better condition than at any former period.

But, supposing there was a vacancy in the represents tion of this District, nothing is more certain than a citizen of Wake will not be selected to fill it. The Democracy of Warren, Granville, Franklin, Nash and Orange, we know but little about Johnston, will not ostracize their public men, in order to give Wake county a monopoly of public office. If a change takes place, by resignation or otherwise, and we see no sign of, or necessity for it, we enter our protest against selecting a citizen of Wake county as our next representative, particularly as recent events leave it doubtful whether her acknowledged political leaders are deeply interested, or otherwise, in the success of Democratic principles .-Warrenton News.

The News is mistaken in supposing that Wake County wants "a monopoly of public office." The Union men of Wake are ready to support any true man, no matter in what part of the District he may reside. We are ready to support Mr. Eaton, who is a Union man, if the Union men of the District shall say so; and we entertain no doubt that that gentleman, who is a citizen of Warren, would receive, if a candidate, one thousand majority in Wake County. But we have no idea that Mr. Eaton has the slightest wish to be a candidate. If Warren, then, is about to be "ostracized," it is because Mr Eaton does not desire to be a candidate, and because other prominent gentlemen in Warren are disunionists. Gentlemen must not "ostracize" themselves by entertaining dangerous opinions, and then complain that others have proscribed them. No disunonist can represent this District in Congress.

What can the News say against Mr. Miller, whose name has been announced subject to the decision of the Union men of the District? Mr. Miller is the same Union man he was in 1850, in 1858, and in 1860. He has not changed. He is honest and capable, -we go further in regard to capability, and say that, in our humble opinion, he is one of the ablest men in this country. Will the News dispute

But the News lacks confidence in the Democracy of some of the "political leaders" in Wake. We reply that the Union Democrats of Wake are just as sound as the Democrats of Warren, and that they are more faithful disciples of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. But Democracy and Whigism have nothing to do with this contest. The issue is Union or Disunion. Democratic principles and Whig principles will always exist, but the parties that were once organized on those principles have perished .-The old Whig party perished in 1852, and the work of destroying the Democratic party was commenced at Charleston in 1860. That work went on, and the party in this State was finished by Gov. Ellis and the disunionists during the last Legislature. Two new parties have since been formed-one at Goldsborough by the politicians, and another all over the State by the people; the former being for disunion, and the latter opposed to it. The issue, therefore, now is Union or Disunion. If the News supports Mr. Branch it will go for disunion, for Mr. B. has announced himself for disunion in the most emphatic terms. We shall oppose him solely on that account. We proclaimed some time since that he was a disunionist. The fact was denied by Mr. Branch himself, and by his friends; yet it now stands confessed by Mr. Branch himself, who declares that he has been so ever since the 4th of March. Is it possible that we knew more about Mr. Branch than Mr. Branch knew about himself?

The News, when it writes again about a "monopoly of public office" by Wake County, should remember and state the fact that Warren has had four Attorney Generals in succession, to wit, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Batchelor, and Mr. Jenkins. We do not complain of this, but commend it to the consideration of the News. If Warren should claim the fifth Attorney General, and if the gentleman proposed should be a Union man and well qualified for the office, we should interpose no objection as a citizen of Wake to his appointment. We should not propose to "ostracize" him simply because he hailed from Warren. The legal learning of Warren was acknowledged even before the Editor of the News became a citizen of that County; and if Warren would only turn out in every instance good Union coin from her legal mint, we would not complain of her circulation in this District. Her last issue of this kind certainly bears the superscription and has the bogus smell-not of the United-but of the "Confederate States."

We proclaim it openly that North-Carolina ought to go with the South .- Rough Notes.

So do we, oh Socrates of the press! North-Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky are as much "the South" as Alabama or South-Carolina. North Carolina is going to stay with "the South." There is no doubt about that. "The South" is north and west, as well as south of North-Carolina. Put on thy specs oh Socrates, and see if this is not so. But as to going with South-Carolina the people of this State will watch and wait some time before they will do that. Let thy patience be perfect, oh Socrates, and thou shalt see stars in due time.

Miss Evans, the author of "Adam Bede," has recently brought out another book, called Silas Warner or the Weaver of Ravesloe.

Virginia. On Monday last the Virginia Convention passed

the following preamble and resolution by six ma-

"WHEREAS, in the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficul-ties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed by this Convention to wait upon the resident of the United States, present to him this reamble and resolution, and respectfully ask of im to communicate to this Convention the policy which the authorities of the Federal Government intend to pursue in regard to the Confederate

In accordance with the foregoing Hon. W. B. Preston, A. H. H. Stewart, and Geo. W. Randolph were appointed delegates to wait on the President.

The Standard says that our hands are not tied, if Gov. Ellis' are. We hardly understand the drift of all this. Perhaps we might appreciate it better if some little matters already pending between the editor of the Standard and some gentlemen in Raleigh were satisfactorily adjusted. As things now stand, we must waive any attempt at construing it .- Wil. Journal.

The Journal charged that we had assailed Gov. Ellis personally because his hands are tied by his official position. We denied this, and then reminded the Journal that we had spoken of him in quite as severe terms as we had ever used about Gov. Ellis; and the above is the Journal's reply.

Now, we know of no "little" or big "matters" already pending between the Editor of the Standard and "some gentlemen in Raleigh." If any one in Raleigh, or if the Editor of the Journal will even intimate that we have acted dishonorably either in "little" or big matters, or on any occasion, we will know what answer to make, and we will make it promptly.

The Journal refers, we presume, to the so-called 'code of honor." We believe the Editor of that paper himself was once engaged in one of these affairs. We have never heard that he "winged" his man, or that he even brought his courage to the sticking point. We believe the affair was "amicably adjusted." So the Editor has nothing to boast of in this respect. The quick, deadly click of a duelling pistol, "Ten yards off or so,"

has a remarkably quieting effect on the passions of some people.

Is the Journal answered?

Delighted .- The Wilmington Journal, after urging its disunion friends to "keep on" in the work of resisting the will of the majority, triumphantly exclaims, "WAR IS AT HAND." The Journal is delighted at the prospect of bloodshed, because it thinks bloodshed will "precipitate" North-Carolina out of the Union. Now we differ with the Journal as to war. We do not believe that "war is at hand." Unlike that paper we do not wish for war so much as to make us think it must come .-War exists only on paper. It is seen only in the flaming dispatches, gotten up for effect, and published in the Journal and other disunion sheets.

It is stated that there is a regular organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Philadelphia, including some prominent citizens, who are in league with the Southern Secessionists.

We have reason to believe that a secret organization exists in this State, known as Alliances and Juntos, the object of which is to "precipitate" the State out of the Union

Horse Stealing .- We learn that a man named Baldwin, of Orange, was lodged in jail in this City a few days since, charged with having stolen a horse from E. B. Lyon, Esq., of Granville.

We learn that the storehouse of Dr. W. D. Hayes, of this county, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last, with stock of goods, valuable papers, &c. Loss some \$10,000. A negro man has confessed that he set fire to the store, and has implicated several white men and negroes in the crime. Two of the negroes are in jail in this place. The store was first robbed and then burnt. The loss is a heavy one on an enterprising man.

We learn that the case of May George, of this County, for kidnapping, was compromised at the late term of Franklin Superior Court. George received twenty lashes and paid \$100 of the cost, the State paying the balance.

Mr. Branch addressed the people at Louisburg on Tuesday last, and Mr. Miller addressed them on Wednesday, and was replied to by Mr.

It appears that Mr. Branch went into a disunion meeting to make his speech, and that the disunionists objected to giving Mr. Miller an opportunity to reply to him. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Branch attempted to reply to Mr. Miller. We learn that Mr. B. read the bogus dispatches about the fighting in Charleston, and manifested much alarm on the

Mr. Branch is now an immediate secessionist. We learn that Mr. Miller's speech produced a fine effect, and that the Union fires are burning brightly in Franklin.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN .- No well bred person will be insolent to his inferiors. On the other hand, he will observe a scrupulous tenderness of manner towards them-a care of word and action, that shall lighten the burden of humility which they must necessarily feel, as much as possible. This refine ment of heart is the most prominent characteristic of a high and noble spirit. It is the only mark of a lady or gentleman that is wholly unequivocal .-When we see a person very choice of his words, and very dainty at the table, yet capable of insulting the unfortunate, or ridiculing distress, we always think of the ass in the lion's skin.

Lively News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 7th. - Gen. Beauregard this norning issued an order and sent a copy of it by a special messenger to Major Anderson, notifying him that official intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city, both as to mail facilities and supplies was prohibited from this date. All the posts around the harbor have been strengthened, and two additional regiments from the interior are hourly expected.-The soldiers of the Confederacy are much enlivened at the prospect of a decisive course of action.

General Beauregard has ordered out 5,000 troops. Companies are constantly arriving and being placed in position. New batteries also are being constructed.

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, Monday night.-Major Anderson's mail facilities are not cut off as stated in a previous despatch, on his supplies.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Alexander Duval is ap-

pointed Collector of Customs at Richmond. The State Department replied to-day to the Confederate Commissioners, declining to receive them officially, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary indicated a peaceful policy on the part of the government, declaring a purpose only to defend when assailed. The Comm reply was of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave-not, however, for some days.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON! Military Companies mustered into Government ser-

vice-An attack upon the City apprehended! Washington, April 10 .- This has been a day of great excitement in local circles here. Ten companies of our volunteers have been called on for inspection, and to be mustered into service for a tem-

porary period. It is presumed that the government is keeping its own secrets. Everything is left to conjecture. The general impression, however, is that this movement s for the purpose of forming a strong military guard for the protection of the government buildings and archives. Many well-informed men say that the object is to obtain a reliable force for general purposes, in case of any emergency. The companies were inspected at their respective headquarters, and the volunteers who were mustered into service were required to take a test oath in addition to the actual military one, viz:

To obey the orders of the President of the United States. A large number declined taking the oath although they were willing to take the usual one .-A majority of the company called the National Ri-fles refused to take it and it is thought that it will be disbanded by order.

The greatest diversity of sentiment on national matters begins to manifest itself, and sectional feeling is increasing in intensity as the probable crisis

The city is now like a military encampment. The tramp of battalions and rumbling of artillery are so common as to excite no particular attention even among the juveniles.

RICHMOND, April 10 .- The Convention met. as in Committee of the Whole, at 4 p. m.

The 13th resolution of the Committee on Federal Relations, as amended by Mr. Marmaduke Johnson, was adopted by a large majority. It is as follows:
13. "In the opinion of this Convention the people of Virginia would regard any action of the federal government or that of the Confederate States, tending to produce a collision of forces, pending the efforts for an adjustment of existing difficulties, as unwise and injurious to the interests of both; and they would regard any such action on the part of either as leaving them to determine their own future policy."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, the 7th inst., by Wm. H. Finch, In this City, on Sunday, the 7th inst., by Wm. H. Finch, Esq., Mr. James H. Belvin to Miss Penny Baily.

In the City of Raleigh, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., by M. H. Brown, Esq., Mr. Burrin Poole to Miss Ellen Putney, daughter of Wm. H. Putney, all of Wake county. At Bloomsdale, on the 8th of January, by Rev. Noah Richardson, Mr. John D. Scott, of Chatham, to Miss Elsie, daughter of Hardin Warner, Esq., of Moore.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. T. Gilmore, Mr. James Moore, of Orange county, to Miss Mollie C., eldest daughter of Wm. White, Esq., of Chatham county.

In Alamance county, on the 24th of March, by Chesley Moore, Esq., Mr. J. Newlin, of Alamance, to Miss Emma J. Farlow, of Randolph.

DIED.

Farlow, of Randolph.

In the City of Raleigh, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Sally Moss, Sr., in the 88th year of her age. She was one among the oldest inhabitants of the city; and had been a devoted Christian for more than 50 years. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." H. Near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 19th ult., Maria L., consort of Col. John L. Louis, and daughter of Margaret E. and John R. Love, of Jackson county, N. C.

At Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 16th ult., Jacob Alford, Esq., a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of

Ashpole, in the 72d year of his age.

In Bladen county, of typhoid lever, on the 9th ult., Mrs.

Eliza M. Kelly, consort of Archibald Kelly, in the 47th year of her age.

In Richmond county, in the 94th year of his age, Mr.

John McDonald, a native of the Parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE stitutional Union Party. He will address the PEOPLE whenever he can do so, consistent with his professional en-

FOR CONGRESS.—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, of Granville, as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional dis-WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

JOHN M. ODELL as a (Union) candidate for the office of Brigadier General in the sixth Brigade of the N. April 10, 1861. MAJOR GENERAL OF 7TH DIVISION.

We are requested to announce Col. PETER G. FOS-TER, of Martin county, as a candidate for Major General March 26, 1861.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE Col. WM. R. COX, of this County, a candidate for the office of Major General of the 7th Division of the Mili-April 12, 1861.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!! I SELL MY GOODS FOR CASH! I DON'T DO A

Credit Business! Therefore I hope every person that sees this Advertisement will not ask me for CREDIT—because I am not able to do a credit business; and have to pay CASH myself.

I have called on every person that owes me a DOLLAR, and have not been able to collect the first CENT. I wish you would call on some one that is able to credit.

J. B. FRANKLIN.

April 12, 1861.
Register and Spirit of the Age copy.

WANTED! WANTED!!

INIMITABLE WHITAKER'S A CONTENTED MAN; For which he offers a premium of FIVE GALLONS of

Drcwry's Celebrated Southampton (Va) BRANDY. Speaking of the above OLD BRANDY THE INIMITABLE WHITAKER

DREWRY'S OLD APPLE BRANDY, SETH JONES' OLD APPLE BRANDY, TISDALE'S OLD APPLE BRANDY. and many other chice Brands. P. S. The contented man can find the INIMITABLE at his Store, on Hargett St., between the hours of 6 a. m., and 10 p. m. Call on him. April 12, 1861.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1861.

MCGEE & WILLIAMS

LARGE AND DESIRABLE Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Which they are enabled to offer

CHEAPER THAN EVER, Having been purchased at enormous sacrifices under the prevailing crisis, and in many instances from 25 to 50 per cent below

All who want GREAT BARGAINS should not fail to

THADDEUS McGEE, ALFRED WILLIAMS. Raleigh, April 12, 1861.

Great Reduction and Great Sacrifice NEW GOODS.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

D. C. MURRAY HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Purchased of Importers and Jobbers at a great sacrifice on the original cost, consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks at 80 cents, worth \$1.-Prints selling at 10 cents, worth 1236 HOOP SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Bonnets---Crape and Straw.

FLATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, GOODS for Gentlemen and Boy's wear. Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, a great deal lower than ever.

HATSI HATSI Cheaper than the cheapest, as he is determined to reduce His Stock embraces nearly every thing usually kept in a first class Dry Goods Store.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN,

Call and examine my stock, compare my prices with the War, Panic and Auction prices, and if I don't sell you, I will cause some one else to sell you Goods distressingly cheap.

D. C. MURRAY, Cheap. 10. 0. a Oliver.
Two doors below Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
16—w4t. April 12, 1861.